THE

N°. 11

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Containing the freſheſt Advices Foreign and Domeſtic.

FRIDAY, *November* 29, 1745.

MADRID, July 22, O. S.

We learn from Ferrol, that the five Men of War, under the Command of M. Alvarez, on board of which are embarked 3700 Men for the Weſt-Indies, will be ready to ſail the 1ſt or 2d of Auguſt at lateſt. 'Tis aſſured that they are to be joined in America by nine Ships of Admiral Torres's Squadron, and are deſigned for an Expedition againſt Jamaica.

Genoa, July 27, O. S. There is a Great Conſternation here amongſt our Grandees, from an Apprehenſion of a Bombardment; inſomuch that, within theſe few Days, the Doge has thought fit, to remove the beſt Part of his Furniture from his Palace to his Villa out of Town; which ſerves to heighten the Clamour of the Populace againſt a War with England. Some of the richeſt Senators, however, either to keep up the Spirits of the People, or becauſe they think there is no Reaſon to be afraid, have refuſed to remove either their Families or rich Effects; and to ſay the Truth, the Precautions we have taken are ſuch, as leave us little to fear from a Bombardment; ſince we have no leſs than 184 Pieces of battering Cannon mounted on our Fortifications, all of them 36 or 24 Pounders; 14 Mortars of an extraordinary Size; and 5 armed Gallies at the Mouth of the Port; beſides 2 new Batteries, each of 8 Guns, raiſed near the Lazaretto. All is in Confuſion again in Corſica.

Utrecht, Auguſt 29. Several Letters received this Day by the Poſt from Germany relate as a Thing certain, that the King of Pruſſia has declared War againſt the King of Poland, Elector of Saxony; and that the Manifeſto concludes in theſe Terms: "The King of Pruſſia's Intention is, to bring an ambitious and irreconcileable Prince into moderate Sentiments; and whatever Advantages his Majeſty's Armies may gain in the Operations they are going to commence in Saxony, he will always be ready to liſten to ſuch Propoſals as may be made him, provided they be equitable, and that they contain nothing incompatible with his Glory; and in diſplaying his Firmneſs and Vigour on the other hand, he is not leſs diſpoſed to give Proofs of his Greatneſs of Soul, and Moderation on all Occaſions."

Aleſſandria, Auguſt 5, O. S. The Count de Gages attacked the City of Tortona on the 3d with his uſual Addreſs, that is to ſay, he ſurveyed the Ground, and made all the Diſpoſitions on the Side where he might be naturally ſuppoſed to do it; but the next Night he formed another Attack againſt the weakeſt Side of the Town; by which it evidently appeared he was better informed than he ought to have been, and that the Condition of the Place had been betrayed. The Governor, like a Man of Senſe, inſtantly transferred whatever was requiſite for the better Defence of the Place, into the Citadel, and then ordered the Commandant in the Town to join him with his Garriſon; after which the Magiſtrates capitulated for the Place, the Loſs of which is no ſort of Conſequence, with reſpect to the Caſtle, which is naturally ſtrong, has a good Garriſon, is well provided with all Things, and will infallibly entertain the Enemy ſix Weeks or two Months; in which Time his Majeſty may, perhaps, be in a Condition to relieve it.

Dreſden, Auguſt 16, O. S. His Majeſty having received Advice of the King of Pruſſia's declaring War againſt him, and that a large Body of Pruſſian Troops had begun their March, in order to invade this Electorate, his Majeſty held a grand Council with his Miniſters and Generals, about the Meaſures fit to be purſued in this Conjuncture. At the Iſſue of this Council, the King ſent to the Body of Troops aſſembled near Leipſick, to put themſelves in Motion, and oppoſe the Attempts of the Pruſſians. Orders have likewiſe been ſent to ſome Detachments of irregular Troops and Huntſmen in Luſatia, to penetrate into Lower Sileſia, the Moment they get Advice that the Pruſſians have entered Saxony. A Courier has been diſpatched to Vienna, in order to ſettle with the Auſtrian Miniſtry the mutual Aſſiſtance which the two Courts are to give one another in ſuch a Conjuncture as this. Another Courier is gone to Peterſburg, to claim the Succours which the Empreſs of Ruſſia has promiſed to ſend to the King in caſe of an Invaſion. His Majeſty has likewiſe reſolved to demand of his other Allies the Execution of the 7th Article of the Treaty of Warſaw, where it is expreſly ſtipulated, "That if, on Account of the Engagements he has contracted by that Treaty, his German Dominions ſhould be attacked, beſides the effectual Aſſiſtance which his Allies ſhall give him for his immediate Defence, they ſhall likewiſe uſe their utmoſt Endeavours to procure him, from the Aggreſſor, full Satisfaction for any Damage he may receive; and that if either Poland or Saxony ſhould be beſieged, they ſhall not lay down their Arms 'til they are reſtored again." Count Eſterhaſi, Mr. Villiers, and M. Kalkoen, Ambaſſadors from the Queen of Hungary, the King of Great-Britain, and the States General, were invited to a Conference this Morning by the Count de Bruhl, prime Miniſter, on the ſubject of this Article. Orders are iſſued for drawing up an Anſwer to the Pruſſian Manifeſto, which will come out next Week in German and French. Beſides the Couriers diſpatched to the Courts in Alliance with the King, one has been ſent to Warſaw, and another to the Army in Bohemia: The firſt is charged with Diſpatches, wherein the King acquaints the Republic of Poland with the preſent Poſture of his Affairs; The other [illegible] the Duke of Saxe Weiſſenfelds a Plan of the Diſpoſitions which his Majeſty charges him to make in the Saxon Army, at the [illegible]

[illegible] that if there be Occaſion for calling any Troops from Bohemia, it may be done in ſuch a Manner as not to prejudice the Operations of the combined Army."

Berlin, Auguſt 17, O. S. At the ſame Time that we received the ultimate Orders for the March of the Troops towards the Electorate of Saxony, the King diſpatched a Courier to Baron Mardefeldt, his Miniſter at Peterſburg, with Orders to lay before the Empreſs the Wrongs his Majeſty complains of, and the Hopes he is in, that her Imperial Majeſty will take no Part in this Quarrel. His Majeſty likewiſe thought fit to communicate his Manifeſto to the Britiſh Miniſtry at Hanover before he made it public.

We have received Advice, that the Prince of Anhalt Deſſau has paſſed by Halle in Saxony, with an Army of 26000 Men; but we don't yet know what Place his Serene Highneſs is marching to. Our Garriſon is to be reinforced next Week by two Battalions; ſo that we ſhall then have 28000 Men in Arms in this City; *viz.* 14000 regular Troops, and 14000 Burghers.

In conſequence of the Manifeſto publiſhed here, the Pruſſians have entered Saxony, and the Prince of Deſſau has forbid all the Inhabitants of the Country to oppoſe him, upon pain of the ſevereſt military Execution. According to the laſt Advices received here their Camp is at Skinditz, a League an a half from Leipſick. 'Tis ſaid they intend to begin their Operations by laying Siege to Wirtemberg, and that the Army of his Pruſſian Majeſty will enter Saxony on that Side; and it is even reported that they are actually filing off towards the Frontiers, and that the Duke of Saxe Weiſſenfelds, with the Body under his Command, will be obliged to retire from Bohemia, to cover and defend Saxony.

Berlin, Auguſt 18, O. S. As the Uhlans, and other irregular Poliſh Troops, to the Number of 6000 Men, are in the Neighbourhood of Landſberg, about 14 Leagues diſtant from hence, we are making the neceſſary Preparations to reſiſt any ſudden Surprize; the Burghers, to the Number of 9000 Men, capable of carrying Arms, are aſſembled and accoutered, and near 2000 of them mount Guard continually.

Francfort, Auguſt 28, O. S. The Elector of Mentz, in the Name of the Electoral College, has ſent circular Letters to the Electoral Circle of the Rhine, and to the Circles of Franconia, Bavaria, Swabia, and the Upper Rhine, exhorting them to double, and treble, if poſſible, the Contingent of Troops they are to raiſe, in order to maintain the future Election. As it is no longer doubted that the Election will fall upon the Grand Duke of Tuſcany, it is already ordered that the Coronation be on the 23d of September, being the Feſtival of St. Francis, whoſe Name his Royal Highneſs bears. We hear from the Auſtrian Camp, that a Body of Troops, which was detached from it a few Days ago, has paſſed the Rhine, and cut off Part of the Royal German Regiment in the Service of France. Letters from the Prince of Conti's Army announce great Preparations to come and diſturb the Imperial Election.

Genoa, Auguſt 7, O. S. Upon the Repreſentations made by this Republic to his Britannic Majeſty, touching the Behaviour of his Sea Captains, the King of Great Britain cauſed the following Anſwer to be made: 'That thoſe Officers had done nothing but purſued their Inſtructions; that whatever they may do hereafter was to be conſidered in the ſame Light; and it would therefore be uſeleſs to make any new Complaints on this Head.'

Dreſden, Auguſt 19, O. S. The Pruſſians have already begun Hoſtilities in this Electorate. They have carried off a Detachment of Uhlans that were quartered at a Place called Cotdeny, and ſeized ſeveral Boats on the Elbe.

The Duke of Saxe Weiſſenfels arrived here the 16th Inſtant from Bohemia, and we are aſſured that he will be ſpeedily followed by a Body of 18000 Men, both Saxons and Auſtrians. The King of Pruſſia has made ſeveral Detachments from his Army in Bohemia, in order to act againſt Saxony.

The King has declared to the Miniſters of his Allies, that notwithſtanding the Invaſion of the Pruſſians, his Majeſty would perſiſt ſteadily in performing his Engagements, not doubting but the Powers in League with him would forthwith furniſh the Succours ſtipulated by the Treaty of Warſaw. The Queen of Hungary's Miniſter has declared to the King, that ſhe will not only ſend him a Body of Troops, but even her whole Army, if his Majeſty wants it, *&c.*

Paris, Auguſt 29, O. S. The King is expected here next Week from Flanders. We learn from Breſt, that two Ships lately ſailed from thence with Arms and Ammunition, which it is ſaid are for the Service of the Pretender's Son.

Francfort, Auguſt 22, O. S. The Elector of Mentz made his public Entry here the 29th of Auguſt; and in order to accelerate the Election, his Electoral Highneſs has reſolved to aſſiſt in perſon at the next Conference.

We have Advice that the Pruſſians had ſeized on Naumberg, Capital of the Duchy of that Name; and that they are marching directly to Leipſick, in order to make themſelves Maſters of that City.

Upon the Proteſtations which the King of Pruſſia has made to the Electoral College concerning the Election of an Emperor, that College has decreed, 'That every good Patriot muſt look 'upon this Election as the propereſt Method to free the Empire 'from the critical Situation it is at preſent in; that therefore 'nothing ought to be neglected to bring it forward, or at leaſt 'to prevent the Time that is fixed for it from being delayed; 'and that the Importance of this Motive has determined the E'lectoral College to purſue it's Deliberations, without regard to 'any Proteſtations or Oppoſition whatſoever.'

Oſtend, Auguſt 24, O. S. The French batter Nieuport with great Fury, and we have juſt received Advice of their having carried Viervoet Sword in Hand, whereby they are become Maſters of the Sluices of the Town, which, as we apprehend, muſt ſurrender in two or three Days. Marſhal de Noailles arrived here this Day, to ſettle ſome important Affairs.

Hague, Auguſt 30, O. S. Yeſterday the Abbe de la Ville, the French Miniſter, delivered the following Memorial to the States General.

'*High and mighty Lords,*

'ALL Europe knows, that ever ſince the Beginning of the 'preſent unhappy Troubles, the King conſtantly deſired 'to make Peace ſucceed the Calamities of War. The Proſpe'rity of his Majeſty's Arms has not alter'd in his Heart thoſe mag'nanimous Sentiments of Moderation, and Zeal for the public 'Good; and at the ſame Time that the King is firmly reſolved 'to perform, with the moſt invariable Vigour and Perſeverance, 'what he owes to the Dignity of his Crown and the Intereſt of 'his Allies, his Majeſty is ſtill equally diſpoſed to liſten, in 'Concert with them, to a juſt and reaſonable Reconciliation. 'It is to this preferable Object that the King bends his Reſolu'tions, and all his Actions. Being leſs affected with the Glory 'which the Succeſs of his military Exploits procures him, than 'touch'd with the Honour of contributing to the Re-eſtabliſhment of 'Peace, he will chearfully ſacrifice, through his Greatneſs of 'Soul, for the ſake of his People, and the Repoſe of Europe, 'the Advantages which he might expect from the Continuance 'of the War.

'You have, high and mighty Lords, all along made profeſ'ſion of the ſame pacific Diſpoſitions, and your High Mighti'neſſes, in deſtinating all your Forces for the Aſſiſtance of the 'King's Enemies, always cauſed them to be preceded by the 'moſt explicit Declarations of your ſincere Deſire to ſee the pub'lic Tranquility ſpeedily and ſolidly reſtored.

'Tranſ-

'Truſting that your High Mightineſſes are ſtill in the ſame Sentiments, the King has ordered me to propoſe to you, in his Name, the aſſembling a general Congreſs, as the moſt ſimple and natural Means to put an End to the Horrors of War. And indeed it is in this ſolemn Aſſembly that one may openly and fairly diſcuſs the reſpective Rights and Pretenſions of the Powers at War, take the proper Temperaments for coming to a right Underſtanding about reciprocal Grievances, fix the Terms of Reconciliation upon equitable Principles, and terminate Hoſtilities which no Human Prudence can foreſee the Conſequences of, if the Enemies of Peace can yet find out the fatal Secret of multiplying and perpetuating the Cauſes of the War.

'So ſuitable and decent a Propoſal as that of a Congreſs, is a very ſenſible Proof of the Candour and Purity of his Majeſty's Views; and muſt neceſſarily excite the Admiration, as well as unite the Suffrages, of all the Powers who have no mind to incur a real Demerit in the Eyes of the whole World, by their Oppoſition to ſo ſalutary a Method.

'*High and Mighty Lords,*

'A Man muſt be unacquainted with the great Wiſdom of your Councils, and the unalterable Uprightneſs of your Intentions, to doubt of the Eagerneſs with which your High Mightineſſes will adopt an Idea that tallies ſo well with your Wiſhes, with the Intereſt of the Public in particular, and the Good of all Nations in general.

'*Given at the Hague,* Signed, DE LA VILLE.
Auguſt 30, 1745.'

Camp of Vilvorden, September 16, N. S. This Army continues in the ſame Situation, as well as that of the Enemy, from which however Detachments have been made to reinforce the Body under Count Clermont, which, according to the French Accounts, now conſiſts of 25,000. This marched towards Namur, and it is thought will paſs the Sambre between that Place and Charleroy, to continue it's March towards Lorrain or the Rhine. An Officer arrived here this Day from the King of the Romans, to notify his Election to his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland. The Great Duke was to ſtay with the Army on the Rhine, 'til the Arrival of the Queen of Hungary at Aſchaffenberg, where he was to meet her Majeſty as To-morrow, and they were to make their Entry into Francfort together.

LONDON, Auguſt [illegible].

The laſt Letters from the Hague inform us, that they had [illegible] received Advice from France, that a general Embargo was laid on all Ships in the River Charente, without Diſtinction of Nation.

They write from Leghorn, that on the 3d of Auguſt, O. S. ſeven Engliſh Men of War came in there for freſh Proviſions, and failed in two Days, four ſteering E. and three W. The ſame Letters ſay, that within the Compaſs of a Week, the Engliſh have brought in nine Sail of Neapolitan and Genoeſe Veſſels; and there are Advices from Salonica, that an Engliſh Man of War has carried in thither ſix French Ships, which are ſuppoſed to be Prizes of great Value.

ANNAPOLIS.

Extract of a Letter from Whitehaven, *dated September* 20, 1745.

'—— I think it incumbent upon me to be as good as my Word, in acquainting you with what material Things fall out [illegible] —— What I am now going to ſpeak of, is what has fill'd the whole Kingdom of *Scotland*, and the North of *England*, with Alarms and Confuſion not eaſily to be expreſſed, and has put an entire Stagnation to Trade in that Kingdom; all Shops are ſtripped of their Goods, and ſent out of the way in order to ſecure them; all the public Money belonging to the Crown, ariſing from the Revenues of *Scotland*, are now conſigned for Eaſt, but we are too much afraid of the Truth: He ſays the Rebels have dug 8 Fathom under Ground [illegible] ſent to the Caſtle of *Edinburgh* for Security. In this miſerable Condition are the Affairs of *Scotland*, which ariſes from this, viz. The Landing of the Pretender's Son in the *Highlands*, who has raiſed a conſiderable Body of thoſe People in his Favour, and who have proclaimed him Regent, and his Father King: He publiſhes his Manifeſtoes in the Name of *Charles, pro Rege*; he has ſixed his Standard, with this Motto, *Tandem triumphans.* General Cope, with 1800 Men, went into the *Highlands* in order to attack them; but they knowing the Country better than he, always prevented him; 'til at laſt they grew ſo ſtrong he durſt not face them, and he entered ſo far into the Country that they cut off his Retreat, and with much Difficulty he got back. —— They are now got into the low Country, and marched towards *Perth*, which Town they laid under Contribution of 2000 *l*. Their chief Leaders, as far as we know, are the Pretender's Son, General *Macdonald*, the Earl of *Nairn*, the Earl of *Tullibardin* (elder Brother to the preſent Duke of *Athol*, who forfeited his Right that his Brother now enjoys in the laſt Rebellion), the Earl of *Perth*, *&c.* They marched from *Perth* to *Athol* Houſe, which the Earl of *Tullibardin* took poſſeſſion of as his Right, and there entertained the Chevalier; and obliged his Brother the Duke, and Family, to fly to *Edinburgh*. When they marched from thence, they gave out they would go to *Glaſgow*, and lay a Contribution on that Place [illegible] *l.* ſome actually ſay, the Town has agreed for 5000 *l*. —— We have now regular Spies ſent from this Place, to hold a Correſpondence with Provoſt *Bell*, of *Dumfries*; ſo that we have Expreſſes arriving every Day, giving an Account of their Progreſs, *&c.* ſo that we were daily expecting to hear of their being at *Glaſgow*; when an Expreſs arrived here Yeſterday Morning, and to our great Surprize told us, they turned their March for *Edinburgh*, and upon their appearing before that Place, the Gates of the City were opened, and 800 of the Rebels entered the City under Arms, and took poſſeſſion of it without the leaſt Oppoſition: The Magiſtrates, and two Companies of Horſe, left the City, and retired to a Place called *Muſſelburgh*: But as they did not mention the Caſtle, which was looked on as impregnable, we were not very uneaſy. The Expreſs ſays, there were 800 in the City, and 4000 lodged in the Parks nigh the City, and the reſt daily expected; ſo that when they are joined, they will be [illegible] ſtrong, a great many of which are unarmed; but they found in the City 1200 Stand of Arms, which is an extraordinary Supply for them. We are under great Uneaſineſs here; for it is not known by which Road they will come into *England*, but it is thought by the Way of *Newcaſtle*; and ſome ſay by the Way of *Carliſle*, which City have raiſed their Militia, in order to defend that Place; ſo it may happen they will come over at *Solway* [illegible]: For fear it ſhould be the latter, and they ſhould ſend a Party to lay this Place under Contribution, it is propoſed to ſend the Man of War, and all the Shipping fit for Sea ſhall go out of the Harbour, with all the Arms out of the Place, and the moſt valuable of their Effects. I aſſure you, People, eſpecially the Heads of this Place, are under great Uneaſineſs; but for my Part, I cannot think they will come this Way. It is very odd that ſuch a Number of Men ſhould be raiſed, and all this Alteration ſhould happen in a Weeks Time. —— We do not think that any Stop will be put to their Progreſs, until they get to the South of *England*; the ſtanding Army and the Militia of the South dare not ſtir thence, for fear the *French* ſhould aſſiſt them by an Invaſion in the Weſt of *England*: For there have not been any *French* Privateers out for this [illegible] Time paſt; ſo that we are ſure they are intending either to invade *England*, or to retake *Cape Breton*; and I wiſh it may be the latter. —— There is another Expreſs arrived this Morning, the Accounts he brings are

'are not confirmed for Fact, but we are too much afraid of the 'Truth: He ſays the Rebels have dug 8 Fathom under Ground 'at *Edinburgh*, and have cut away the Water-Pipes that carried 'Water to the Caſtle. If ſo, the Caſtle muſt either reſolve to 'lay the Town in Aſhes to drive the Rebels out, or it muſt be 'obliged to ſurrender; either of which Caſes muſt be very 'diſmal. Here is Ground-work laid for much Blood-ſhed; 'pray GOD it end well, as I make no doubt but it will.— 'As for foreign Affairs, the Armies are quite inactive, the '*French* excepted; who have made a glorious Campaign, ha'ving taken all the Frontier Towns in the *Auſtrian Netherlands*. 'The Grand Duke of *Tuſcany* is at laſt made Emperor, which 'I hope will give a Turn to Affairs in the Empire.———

Cuſtom-Houſe, ANNAPOLIS, *Entered.*

Ship Italian Merchant, Alexander Reid, from London.

Cleared for Departure,

Brigantine Martin, William Billings, for Boſton;
Brigantine Maryland Merchant, John Biſſeck, for Biddeford;
Snow Elizabeth, Iſaac Sayers, for London;
Sloop Proſperity, William Everden for Boſton.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO BE SOLD by the Subſcriber, on *Cheſter* River, a Quantity of white Salt. JOHN HANMER.

HENRY WRIGHT, WHIP-MAKER,
From his Majeſty's Whip-Maker in London,

IS removed from Mr. *Roberts*'s in *Annapolis*, to the Houſe oppoſite Mrs. *Kelly*'s, near the Gate of the ſaid City; where Gentlemen and others may be accommodated with the beſt Whips, for Sight or Service, made in his Majeſty's Dominions. For as he compleats each Branch of the Buſineſs with his own Hands, thoſe Blunders which are the natural Conſequence of the Ignorance of Children and Apprentices, and the Knavery and Careleſneſs of Journeymen, are thereby prevented.

He alſo repairs Whips in the neateſt and moſt ſerviceable Manner; and has by him a choice Parcel of *Engliſh* Leather Laſhes for Chaiſe, Hunting, or broken Whips.

NOtice is hereby given, that the Subſcriber, who ſerv'd his Time with the late Mr. *Tobell* of *Annapolis*, now carries on the Buſineſs of a Sadlery at his Shop near the Gate of the ſaid City; where all Perſons may be ſupplied with Men and Womens Saddles and Bridles, Houſings, Foot-Cloths, Pillians, Portmanteaus, Saddle-Bags, and all other Men and Womens Furniture, made in the beſt Manner. He alſo mends any of the ſaid Articles, with the greateſt Expedition, and at the moſt reaſonable Prices. RICHARD LEWIS.

STrayed from *Annapolis*, on the 2d of this Inſtant *November*, a black Mare, about 14 Hands and a half high, paces well, is branded on the near Shoulder and Buttock E S, and is blind of one Eye. Whoever will bring the ſaid Mare to the Subſcriber, ſhall have five Shillings Reward if found in this County, and ten Shillings, if in any other.

WILLIAM REYNOLDS.

N. B. The ſaid *Reynolds* has a Parcel of good freſh Limes to diſpoſe of, either by Wholeſale or Retale.

AT the Subſcriber's Houſe in *Annapolis*, every Evening, are taught Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic.

JOHN SMITH.

WHereas Mr. *James Johnſon*, late of the City of *Annapolis*, Merchant, now gone for *Great-Britain*, has left me the Subſcriber a Power of Attorney to act for him in his Abſence: This is therefore deſiring all Perſons indebted to the ſaid *Johnſon*, to come and diſcharge their Debts immediately, which will prevent further Trouble to themſelves, and

ROBERT SWAN.

A Choice Parcel of *European* Goods, lately imported, to be ſold by the Subſcriber at *London-Town*, either for Bills of Exchange or Current Money, at reaſonable Rates.

WILLIAM CHAPMAN, *junior*.

To be SOLD,

FOR good Bills of Exchange, the following Parcels of Land (which were lately the Eſtate of *Chriſtopher Giſt*, of *Baltimore* County); *viz.*

Two Lots of Land in *Baltimore* Town, lying on the Water, with a good Brick Dwelling-Houſe, well finiſhed, a Kitchen, Stable, Prize-Houſe, and ſundry other Out-houſes, with a good Garden paled in, thereon.

Fifty Acres of Wood-Land, adjoining to *Baltimore* Town, and lying on the River; whereon is a valuable Iron-Mine.

One hundred Acres of Land, Part of a Tract of Land called *Counterſcarp*, lying in *Britain* Foreſt;

One Tract of Land lying in the ſaid Foreſt, called *Milford*, containing eighty-three Acres; whereon is a good Griſt-Mill.

As alſo, one Tract of Land, called *Johnſon's Lot*, containing five hundred Acres.

Enquire of either of the Subſcribers, and know the Terms of Sale.

WILLIAM CROMWELL,
TOBIAS STANSBURY.

Maryland, To wit, *October* 25, 1745. } LAtely brought into *Britton*'s Bay in *Potomack* River, within this Province, by *John Bibby*, Mariner, Maſter of the Ship *William and Betty*, from *Liverpool*, a Brigantine, Burthen about 70 Tons, having on board a large Quantity of Sugar, Rum, and Ginger; which are ſuppoſed to belong to *Britiſh* Owners, and to be of the Growth of the Iſland of *Barbadoes*; which Veſſel, and the Goods within her, are condemned in the Court of Vice-Admiralty here, and ſentenced to be ſold by the Subſcriber to the beſt Bidder.

The ſaid Veſſel is ſuppoſed to have been built in *New-England*. There were brought in her fifty odd Hogſheads of Sugar, which were full, and ſeveral of them had on their Heads, wrote with Chalk, *Dawſon*; there was one Caſk containing 30 Dozen and an half of Cloaths-Bruſhes, in which was alſo found an Invoice, wrote in *Engliſh*, mentioning the Contents. All the Sugar in the Ground Tier, being upwards of 50 Hogſheads, was quite loſt.

Theſe are to give Notice, that the ſaid Brigantine, with all her Guns, Tackle, Apparel and Furniture; and her Lading, conſiſting of upwards of 60000 *lb. Weight* of exceeding good clean Sugar of ſeveral Sorts, ſuch as is ſent from the *Britiſh* Iſlands to *England*; with twelve Hogſheads and one Tierce of Rum, a large Quantity of Ginger, ſome Wood uſed by Dyers called *Fuſtick*, the Cloaths-Bruſhes aforeſaid, ſome Hogſhead Staves and Pitch; will be expoſed to public Sale, at *Leonard* Town, in *St. Mary*'s County, in *Maryland*, on Tueſday the 10th Day of *December* next; and will be diſpoſed of for Current Money of this Province, good Bills of Exchange payable in *London*, or Gold or Silver, by PHILIP KEY.

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